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Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia, a tribe related to the ancient Chibchas, whose language and customs they have in part retained.

KNUD RASMUSSEN, the Danish explorer, has completed plans for a new expedition to northern Greenland on which he will start early in the spring, according to press despatches. He will explore the region where Peary Land—a peninsula and not an island, as Mylius Erichsen's expedition proved—joins the mainland, especially Independence Fiord, on the east, and Nordenskiöld Inlet and Sherard Osborn Fiord on the west. He will be accompanied by Peter Freuchen as cartographer and Lange Kock as geologist.

DR. EMILIA SNETHLAGE, of the Museu Goeldi of Para, Brazil, has returned from another expedition to the region between the middle reaches of the Xingú and Tapajoz, which she explored in 1909 (cf. references in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 44, 1912, pp. 717 and 870, and Vol. 46, 1914, p. 228). She again ascended the Iriri, an important left affluent of the Xingú, and the Curuá, the main tributary of the Iriri. On the Curuá she reached 9° S. latitude, two and a third degrees farther upstream than on her 1909 expedition. Doctor Snethlage brought back important ethnographic collections from the Indians living along these watercourses, the Chipayas and the Curuahés. On the upper Curuá Doctor Snethlage lost a finger through the bite of a *piranha*, the "man-eating" fish described so graphically in Colonel Roosevelt's account of his Brazilian trip.

MR. R. R. STEWART spoke on February 22 before the Torrey Botanical Club on "The Agriculture of the Punjab, India."

ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK gave an illustrated lecture on March 10 before the Geographic Society of Chicago on "The Ascent of Mt. McKinley." Archdeacon Stuck, it will be remembered, made the first complete ascent of this, the highest known peak in North America (see *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 46, 1914, p. 204).

OBITUARY

DR. C. WILLARD HAYES, whose untimely death occurred on February 9 at his home in Washington, D. C., was one of the early workers who contributed most significantly to the organization and development of the modern science of physiography in this country. A graduate of Oberlin and of Johns Hopkins University, and with wide field experience in Alaska and Nicaragua as well as in the United States, he had an unusual background against which to project and test out the theories of physiography. Doctor Hayes's contributions to geology and economic geology were very many, through his lifelong association with the U. S. Geological Survey as geologist and later as chief geologist.

In all his significant papers his interest in physiography is clearly shown, for its problems were ever present in his mind. His most constructive contributions, because of their strength, foresight, and opportuneness, were his paper on the "Geomorphology of the Southern Appalachians," written in association with Marius R. Campbell (*Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, 1894-95, pp. 63-126; summarized by Hayes alone in "The Southern Appalachians," *National Geogr. Monographs*, pp. 305-336, Amer. Book Co., New York, 1896), and his "Physiography of the Chattanooga District" (*19th Annual Rept., U. S. Geol. Survey, 1897-98*, Pt. II, pp. 1-58). It was a fortunate thing for the science that Dr. Hayes's life for many years was given to the study of the Southern Appalachians, so rich in physiographic problems. His work was constructive and lasting, and his reputation as one of the makers of physiography will be permanent.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

SIR ARTHUR RÜCKER died on November 1, 1915. His magnetic surveys of the British Isles, in conjunction with Sir Edward Thorpe, for the epochs 1886 (published in 1890) and 1891 (published in 1896) are of geographical interest.